

HIGHLIGHTS

- One in 10 Yemenis is displaced.
- Civilian casualties and damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure continue.
- Humanitarian presence and assistance increases.

FIGURES

Total Population	26 m
# of people who need assistance	21.2 m
# of food insecure people	14.4 m
# of children at risk of malnutrition	1.8 m
# of deaths (WHO)	>6,400
# of injuries (WHO)	>30,200
<i>Source: HRP and HNO</i>	

FUNDING

1.8 billion
requested (US\$)

226 million
Funding against HRP

13% funded



Displaced family in Yemen
Photo Credit: OCHA

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One in 10 is displaced by conflict in Yemen

The largest number of displaced people is in Taizz Governorate

Intense fighting flared up in Taizz City between pro-government forces and militants in mid-March, underscoring the volatility of the situation in a governorate that hosts nearly a quarter (550,000) of the 2.4 million people that have been displaced in Yemen. At the same time, fighting on the ground and coalition airstrikes continued in several governorates including Sa'ada, Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah, Al Jawf, Marib and Sana'a causing more people to move.

After a year of escalated conflict, one in 10 Yemenis has been forced to flee their homes. Analysis by the inter-agency Task Force on Population Movements (TFPM) shows that a majority of the displaced are concentrated in the governorates of Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a, Amran and Sa'ada. Most live with relatives or friends, in schools, public or abandoned buildings, in makeshift shelters or in the open. Shelter, food, water, and non-food items are identified as the most urgent needs. Finding missing family members, lost while on the move, is also seen as a pressing concern for many. Having fled their homes with few possessions, a large number of the internally displaced people (IDPs) have lost their livelihoods and remain jobless.

The governorates of Sa'ada, Sana'a, and Amran have the highest IDP to host community ratios, 33 per cent, 21 per cent, and 20 per cent respectively. Sa'ada has suffered the largest population change since the escalation of violence, last March, with 31 per cent of the population having fled.

Most of the displaced originated from the five governorates of Taizz, Sa'ada, Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah, and Sana'a. Another 2,300 households (about

DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS



68% of the overall IDP pop. has sought refuge in **5 governorates**



88% of the overall IDP pop. is displaced from **5 governorates**



421,164 returnees

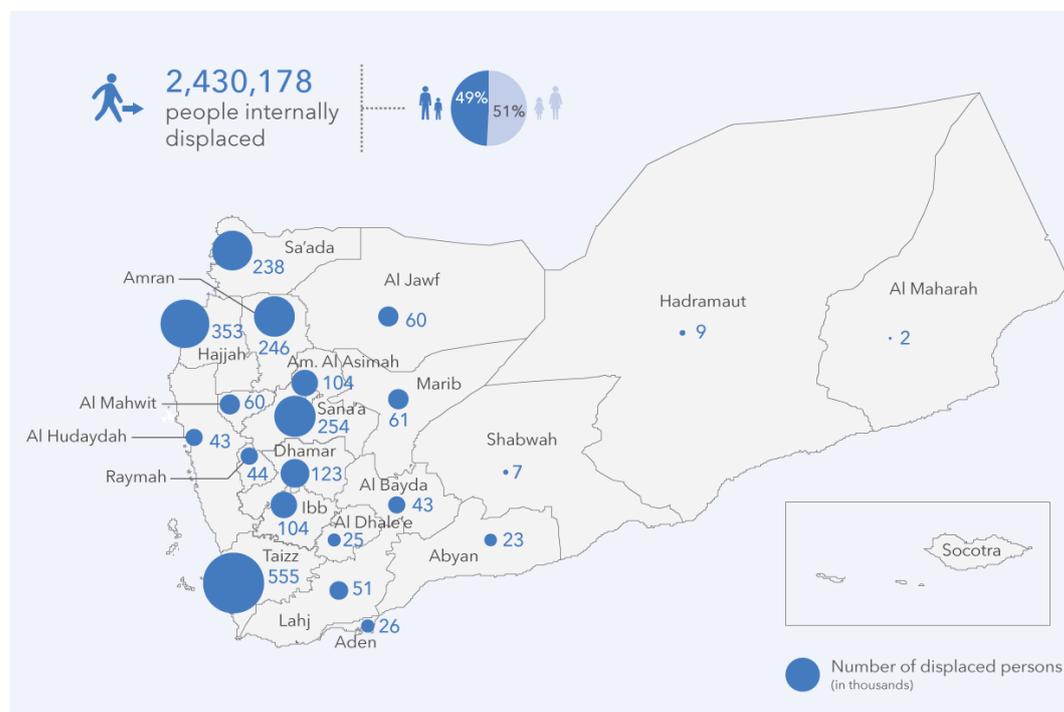
87% of the returnee pop. have been identified in **Aden and Lahj**

Aden	300,912
Lahj	63,510
Shabwah	20,184
Al Dhalee	16,104
Abyan	9,942
Al Bayda	6,528
Ibb	3,108
Hadramaut	876

Source: Task Force on Population Movement, 7th Report, February 2016.

13,800 people) who fled their homes in November due to cyclones Chapala and Megh, are still displaced mostly in Hadramaut Governorate. In recent months, over 421,000 displaced have returned to their homes in southern governorates despite ongoing violence. This includes nearly 4,000 households (nearly 24,000 people) who were displaced by the two cyclones and have returned to the governorates of Hadramaut, Shabwah, and Socotra.

Number of IDPs by governorate (February 2016).



Task Force on Population Movement, 7th Report, February 2016.

Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a, Amran and Sa'ada governorates have the highest numbers of internally displaced

Influx of migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa

According to the UNHCR/IOM Data Portal for Yemen, since the escalation of conflict, more than 173,000 people have fled Yemen, mainly to Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, and Somalia.

Over the same period, UNHCR recorded the highest number of migrant and refugee arrivals into Yemen (more than 92,400) – from the Horn of Africa- since it began monitoring in 2006. Most were Ethiopians (82,268) while Somalis were just over 10,000 – the lowest recorded number of Somalis arriving in Yemen in years.

Protection a top concern

Air strikes and ground fighting continues to harm civilians

One year of intensified conflict and the lingering consequences of many months of import restrictions continue to prolong the suffering in Yemen. With all parties to the conflict continuing to kill or maim civilians and damage and destroy civilian infrastructure, much of the suffering results from the way the conflict is being conducted.

Since March last year, health facilities across Yemen have recorded 6,408 deaths and 36,547 injuries resulting from the conflict. The monthly 2016 number, while fluctuating remains high. In January the reported numbers were 141 deaths and 991 injuries. In February they were 123 deaths and 584 injuries. For March (until March 20), the numbers were 150 deaths and 400 injuries. In one incident, in Hajja, an airstrike on a marketplace killed over 100 people in mid-March. The overall numbers, however, are believed to be much higher.

Water infrastructure serving at least 900,000 people, across the entire country, has been either damaged or destroyed by airstrikes, artillery or rockets. Due to damage caused by the conflict, shortage of critical supplies, or lack of health workers, over 600 health facilities have closed. Some 220 of these facilities used to provide treatment for acute malnutrition. There are reports of hundreds of private homes, across the entire country, destroyed or damaged by air strikes and ground fighting.

In January and February 2016, OHCHR confirmed the use of cluster munitions in several locations across Yemen. The use of cluster munitions was condemned by the UN Secretary-General, stating that their use could amount to war crimes.

Children being killed, injured, and recruited to fight

UNICEF reports that over 900 children have been killed and over 1,300 injured since hostilities escalated 12 months ago. Despite Yemen being a signatory to the Convention to the Rights of the Child and the 2014 Action Plan to End Recruitment and the Use of Children by Armed Forces in Yemen, more than 800 children have been forcibly recruited as child soldiers. The UN reports that the majority of children recruited were from Amanat Al-Asimah. In particular, members of the Popular Committees have recruited the largest proportion of children compared to other factions- 70 per cent. This includes recruitment of children as young 10 years old to carry arms and man check points. Due to the increased conflict, more than 1.8 million children have been out of school since March 2015 bringing the total to 3.4 million children.



Injured boy in a health facility in Sana'a
Photo Credit: OCHA, 2015

International humanitarian law and international human rights law calls on all parties to conflict to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure in times of war. In Yemen, all parties to the conflict have shown complete disregard to the laws of war and civilians continue to pay the price with their lives and with their suffering.

Presence and delivery of assistance

Presence enables response across the country

There are 106 humanitarian partners working to implement the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP). The number of national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) remains at 69 partners. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs) have increased from 25 to 28, and UN agencies remain at nine.

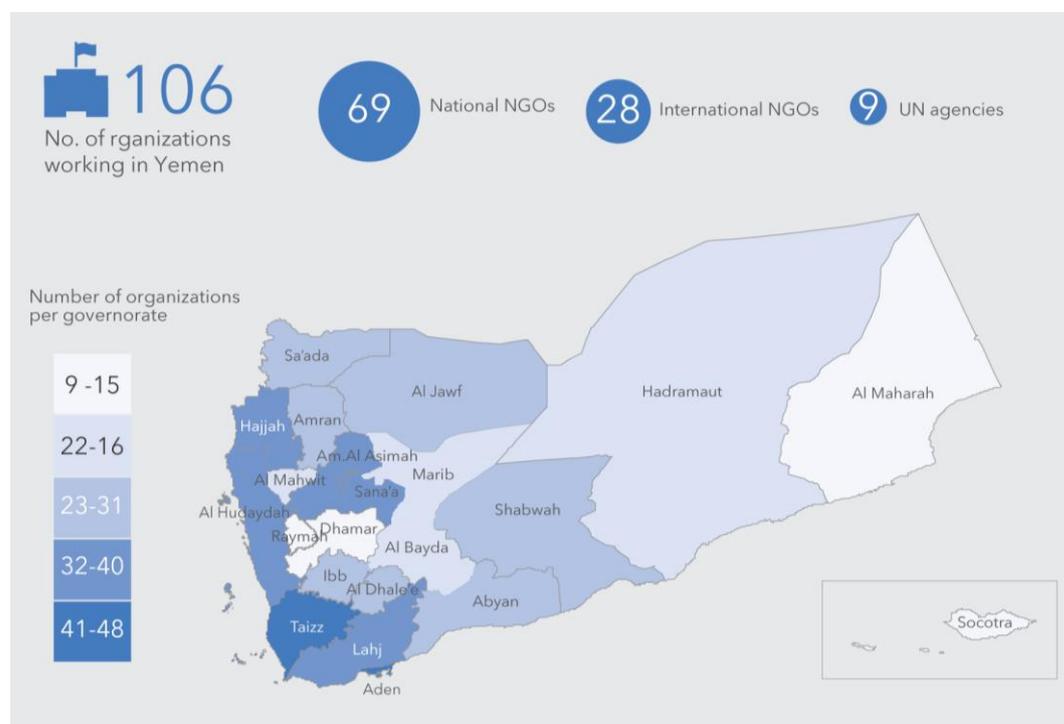
Consistent with the highest estimated severity of needs presented in the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Taizz and Aden have the greatest number of partners, from all different clusters, 48 and 45 respectively, working in the governorates. Also, consistent with second highest level of needs identified in the HNO, Amanat Al Asimah closely follows with 40 partners and the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Hajja, Amran, Sana'a, and Al Dhale all have over 30 partners each. Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Hadramaut, Ibb, Marib, Shabwah, and Saa'da have over 20 partners each. Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, and Raymah have between 14 and 19 partners. The governorate with the smallest number of humanitarian partners, nine, is Socotra. This island was also identified to be the governorate with the lowest level of humanitarian needs in the 2016 HNO.

Death and injury numbers remain high due to continued ground fighting and airstrikes in densely populated areas

In January and February humanitarian presence and response have increased

It is expected that with the strengthening of the regional hubs in Ibb, Saa'da, Sana'a, Al Hudaydah, and Aden, the presence of partners will continue to expand across the country in relation to the identified needs.

Number of organizations per governorate (March 2016)



Source: Clusters, March 2016.

Only 15 per cent of the monthly fuel requirement was imported in February, forcing prices to increase

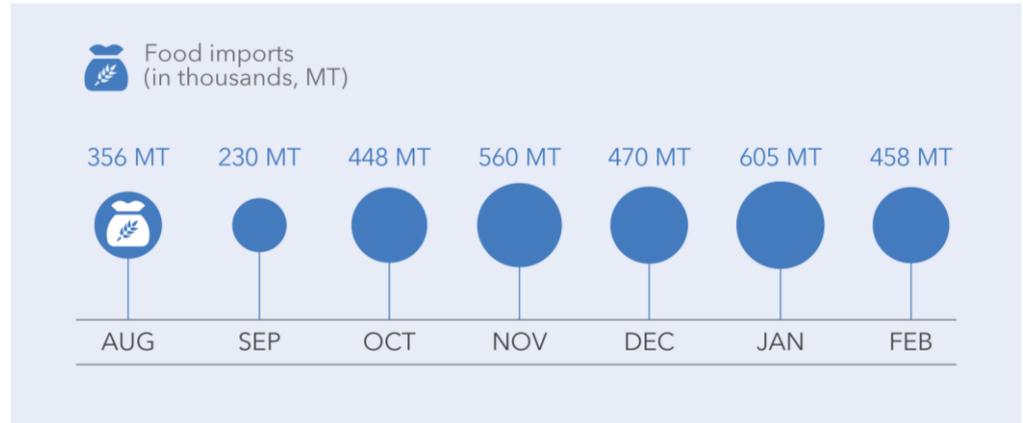
Thanks to the existing presence, since the beginning of the year, 3.5 million people were reached with regular food assistance, 3.4 people with water and sanitation services, 1.7 million people with health services (including 1.1 million children with vaccines), and close to 80,000 children with nutrition services. Some 120,000 people were also reached with education services, including through the provision of education support, supplies and psychosocial counseling. Shelter assistance was also provided to over 110,000 people and 3,500 people received cash assistance and rental subsidies. The early recovery sector also provided over 9,000 people with cash for work opportunities. The protection sector supported over 90,000 children with mine action awareness training.

Reduced commercial food and fuel supply as fewer ships berth in February

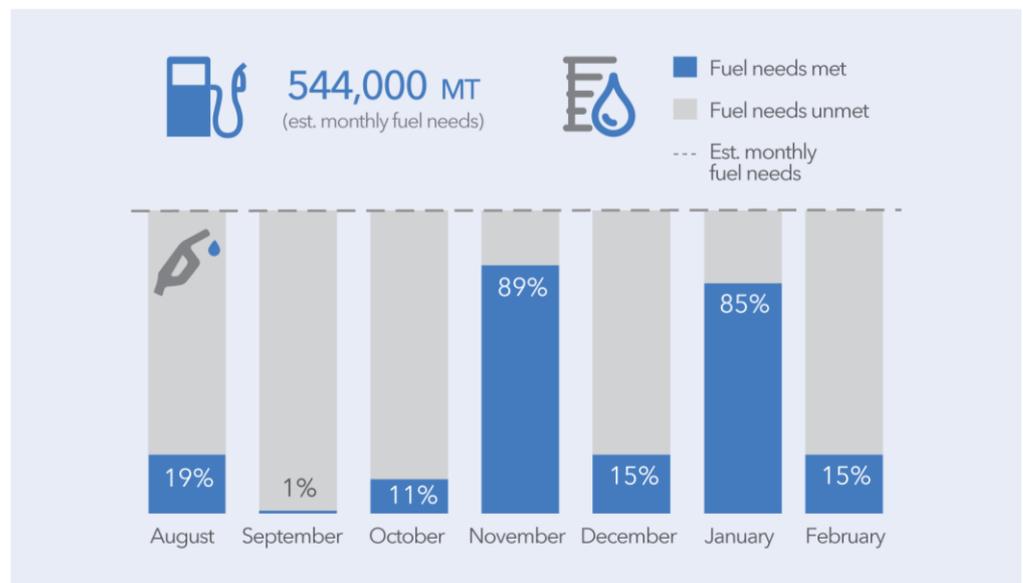
Yemen was already highly dependent on food, fuel, and medicine imports prior to the escalation of violence in March 2015. In the last few months of 2015, import supplies of fuel and food improved. In February, however, supplies dropped along with the number of ships berthed and anchored- from 77 to 48 and 92 to 58 respectively. Only 15 per cent of the monthly fuel requirement was delivered in February, forcing prices to rise.

Increased bureaucratic challenges, rising insurance, demurrage costs, and credit line uncertainties are reported as contributors to the decrease in ships. In Aden Port, delays of up to 31 days were reported at anchorage and 17 days at berth. There is scarcity of fuel in local markets, in most governorates, exacerbated by transport difficulties and insecurity. As a result, the average monthly price of fuel in February was over 55 per cent higher than the pre-crisis levels.

Monthly food and fuel imports (February 2016)



Gender-based violence is known to have increased during the past year



Source: OCHA, February 2016.

Challenges faced by Yemeni women and girls

The situation of women and girls in Yemen is a concern

Providing fair and impartial humanitarian aid is more challenging in a context where citizens are not able to enjoy or exercise their basic rights. Prior to the escalation of violence in March 2015, Yemen ranked the lowest in the global Gender Gap Index – 50 per cent of women were illiterate and women’s wages were on average 75 per cent less than men. More than half of Yemeni girls were married before age 18. The year of escalated conflict has only made things worse.

Based on historical gender imbalances and systemic discrimination, Yemeni women and girls face multiple barriers in expressing their concerns and priorities, and in meeting their needs. Yet they play a critical role in maintaining the wellbeing of their families, especially the large number of women who have become sole supporters of displaced households.

Across Yemen, displaced and vulnerable women and girls face distinct challenges and protection issues, including higher risks of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGVB). The national laws do not contain specific laws or provisions to protect women from violence. The social safety nets that the most vulnerable in Yemen relied on have all but disappeared during the past year. Women and girls are more exposed to forced, early

and exchange marriages, polygamy, female genital mutilation, denial of inheritance and resources, and restrictions to mobility.

Although documentation is difficult, all types of gender-based violence is known to have increased during the past year.

A 70 per cent increase in reported incidents of SGBV was recorded between March and September 2015, including sexual violence, domestic violence, early marriage and trading sex to meet basic

survival needs. Some 90 per cent of Yemeni women report facing sexual harassment in the street. A UNHCR assessment of displaced families in Taizz found that eight per cent of girls aged 12 to 17 were pregnant, indicating a prevalence of early marriage.

At the same time, the work load of women and girls has increased during the crisis. The damage to infrastructure and import restrictions have affected the availability of water, fuel for cooking, heating and transportation, education, health and medical services. These have vastly increased the amount of time women and girls spend on reproductive tasks and family care responsibilities.

While both men and women have suffered from delayed or non-payment of salaries and social benefits since March 2015, discrimination against women appears to exist. Retired women are reported to be facing greater challenges to obtain their pensions, and social welfare transfers for females have fallen by 73.3 per cent in the past year compared to 60 per cent for males.

Given their limited mobility and workloads, humanitarians are taking measures to ensure that women as well as men are active in the design, delivery and monitoring of humanitarian assistance that meets their specific and differentiated needs.



Two women prepare bread for their 15 member family in Bait Al-Fakih, Bani Shehab village, Al Hudaydah.
Photo Credit: Oxfam

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